

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

FIG. 1. *Manomera blatchleyi atlantica*. Type. Clove Valley, Staten Island.

FIG. 2. *Manomera blatchleyi atlantica*. Richmond Valley, Staten Island.

FIG. 3. *Manomera blatchleyi atlantica*. Maspeth, Long Island.

FIG. 4. *Manomera blatchleyi atlantica*. Vienna, Virginia.

FIGS. 5-8. *Manomera blatchleyi*. Argo, Illinois.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

### MEETING OF MAY 17.<sup>1</sup>

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M., on May 17, 1921, in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-president Harry B. Weiss in the chair with 21 members and 1 visitor present.

Mr. Woodruff made an exhibition of "Insects collected in Alabama," saying that most of the material was collected after April 1, when the season seemed to open suddenly. The membracids were discussed at length, especially in regard to their sexual characters. The locality visited was Hazen, about 70 miles southwest of Montgomery.

Mr. Bell read a paper, "Notes on Florida Collecting," descriptive of 26 warm, rainless days and cool nights spent near Tampa and Gulfport, during which 64 species of butterflies were found.

Dr. Bequaert reviewed the chapters on Mimetic Butterflies in Carpenter's "A Naturalist on Lake Victoria" giving incidentally a general discussion of mimicry, the conflicting views of various authors and his own experiences in Africa.

### MEETING OF OCT. 3.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M., on October 3, 1922, in the American Museum of Natural History. President John D. Sherman, Jr., in the chair with 18 members and two visitors present.

A minute recording the death of Silas C. Wheat and the regret of his fellow members was ordered.

Mr. Wm. T. Davis exhibited a specimen of *Xylotrechus aceris* Fisher, taken at St. George, Staten Island, in July, 1921. This species was described in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, 1916, from specimens collected in Washington, District of Columbia; also from Delaware, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. It is said to be "closely allied to *quadrimaculatus* Hald., from which it differs by having the four spots on the thorax of sparse white pubescence instead of dense yellow pubescence, by having the

<sup>1</sup> Meeting of May 17, 1921, omitted by accident.

antennæ shorter, and also by its habit of making galls on maple trees, while *quadrifasciatus* girdles the branches of various trees similarly to *Elaphidion villosum* Fabr."

Mr. Angell recorded finding the green form of *Cicindela tranquebarica* at Yonkers, May 21, *Necrophilus pettiti* at Cooks Falls, Delaware Co., N. Y., on September 25, *Dytiscus harrisi* at East Branch, N. Y., on July 29, and about 30 specimens of *Myas cyanescens* at Montauk, Long Island, on August 27.

Mr. Olsen recorded a pink form of the Fulgorid *Amphiscepa bivittata* at Ulster Park.

Mr. Hall spoke of a Lakehurst trip with Mr. Woodruff, of a trip to the Peninsula of Maryland with Mr. Jones, of another to Mt. Desert and of six days in the island of Newfoundland—of the latter more details will be given on October 17.

Mr. Bell showed specimens of *Astyanax* form *albo-fasciata* Newcomb.

Dr. Lutz referred briefly to his experiences in Colorado, showing pictures of Long's Peak and praising the automobile that carried him there and back.

Dr. Bequaert spoke of his visit to his relatives in Europe and of the Museums he had visited in Paris, Brussels and London, where he had been able to examine many types. He showed some of the Guides and sets of cards relating to insects he had obtained at the British Museum and the famous early work of Meigen on Diptera, which he had obtained from L. Bédel's library, and of which only three copies are known. Dr. Bequaert also exhibited the current number of "Hobbies" devoted largely to the collection of the late Dr. E. G. Love, now owned by the Buffalo Society of Natural History. He also exhibited and described in some detail *Triatoma rubromaculata* referring especially to their domesticated habits and function in carrying disease. Their usefulness also in diagnosing certain diseases from the rapidity with which they become infected with Trypanosomes was pointed out.

Mr. Shoemaker spoke of trips to Wading River with Messrs. Davis and Schaeffer, to Montclair with Messrs. Quirsfeld and Nicolay and to the Catskill Mts. where he had found a *Saperda* possibly new, and other rare and interesting moths and beetles.

Mr. Barber had spent most of the summer near Washington, D. C., with good results; a Ceratocomid obtained by sifting, *Leptostyla oblonga* and other species were mentioned. A special study of the genus *Triatoma* had been made and will be spoken of at a later meeting.

Mr. Dickerson had also been active. Monmouth Junction with Weiss; Berkeley Hts. with Bischoff; Lakehurst with Messrs. West, Davis, and Barber were among his exploits. At Hackettstown he had collected leaf hoppers successfully in low pasture grass and at Glenwood Lake had had other successes.

Mr. Lesieski reported finding a red form of *Cicindela generosa* in New Jersey.

Mr. Levine had wandered as far as Mexico.

Mr. Schwarz had to report on Bermuda, where he had found Monarch butterflies, cicadas, honey bees, and other introduced insects in plenty, but wild bees and Spingids scarce.

Mr. Davis said the Bermuda *Tibicen bermudiana* greatly resembled our lyricin; and that the great number of Monarch butterflies was only a return to normal conditions, the scarcity for a few years following the cold winter of 1917-1918 being a temporary condition. He also described Mr. Shoemaker's devotion to science as exemplified by his bleeding legs after he had waded into Long Pond to catch *Donacias* and got leeches as well.

Mr. Sherman closed the evening with an interesting account of his north-ern wanderings, which included a visit to Mr. Notman at Keene Valley, and the ascent of Mt. Marcy; two weeks in Canada with Chagnon, Swaine, McDonough and others; White Mts., Lake Champlain, and Vermont. Among the entomological results were the acquisition of a set of *Le Naturaliste Canadien*, a view of the Provencher collection and the resolution to print a paper on *Agabus*, inspired by Fall's publication of *Hydroporus*. Mr. Sherman closed his share of the evening by exhibiting a petition dated August 22, 1873, found in the Uhler correspondence signed by Dr. Leconte and many other famous entomologists of that date.

#### MEETING OF OCTOBER 17.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M., in the American Museum of Natural History. President John D. Sherman, Jr., in the chair with 16 members and 6 visitors, including Messrs. Edgar Nelson, Arnold Seigel and Louis Eisman, present.

The president, with great sorrow, announced the death of L. R. Reynolds, aged 44. Mr. Reynolds, famous for his work on *Omus* in California, had lived for some years in Mexico, and traveled lately in Venezuela and Trinidad. Though apparently robust, he had really been in poor health for some years; illness necessitated his return to his home near Boston, where he died on October 9. The secretary was instructed to express the regret and condolence of the Society by letter to Mrs. Reynolds.

Mr. Hall exhibited "Some Newfoundland Butterflies," and in describing them spoke of his arrival at Port aux Basques on July 26, when snow still lingered on the mountains, and of the opportunity he had on account of a train accident of collecting lowland forms soon after. *Eurymus interior*, *Argynnis atlantis*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Heodes epixanthe*, and *Polites peckius* were shown. At Port au Port he found the tree line at 600 feet elevation and obtained *Eurymus pelidne* and *Plebius aquilo*. General collecting about Port au Port yielded a sight of two species of *Papilio* and specimens of *Brenthis myrina*. The strong wind in elevated localities made the use of a very light net with stick of balsam wood desirable. His remarks were discussed by Messrs. Engelhardt and Leng. Mr. Englehardt described the fierce wind blowing in from the bay at Port au Port, causing the sprawling spruces upon whose branches one could walk; also the beauty of the orchids of the lowland bogs. As to

*Papilio brevicauda*; he said adults were scarce in late July and August but larvæ were to be found feeding on wild parsnip. He had taken a number home, from which about two dozen adults were later bred. He also spoke of the night collecting at George's Pond as remarkably good.

Dr. Bequaert spoke at length under the title "Further Considerations upon the Color Variations of Wasps, as illustrated by the genus *Synagris*" using three boxes of specimens as illustrations, together with a map of Africa, on which the range of the species was indicated and a color plate which he had already published. In his remarks were also embodied the results of studies at the British Museum, which covered practically all the known species of the genus *Synagris*. He said that he did not mean his remarks to be understood as applying beyond the wasps referred to but in those it was very plain that considerable variation in color not correlated with variation in structure was observable, and that a uniform type of color was often found in widely differing species. 12 color forms of *Eumenes maxillosus* and many forms of *Synagris cornuta* were used to illustrate the first rule and 15 species all black with orange tip to the abdomen were used to illustrate the second rule. After discussing the relative value of color and structure in taxonomy, the bearing of distribution upon the problem, the treatment it had received from ornithologists and other students, Dr. Bequaert came to a discussion of the way in which such color variations had arisen. The various theories that have been advanced were each considered, leading finally to the conclusion that we do not as yet know as much about color as we do about structure, especially respecting the factors producing it. His remarks were followed with close attention and were discussed by Messrs. Notman, Engelhardt, and Leng.

Mr. Notman exhibited an unusual Monarch butterfly, in which the right-hand wings were much smaller than the left-hand wings. Notwithstanding this crippled condition, the butterfly had flown into Mr. Notman's window.

Mr. Wm. T. Davis exhibited a female *Megaphasma dentricus* (Stol) measuring 160 mm. in length, and stated that it was the largest species of walking-stick insect so far found within the limits of the United States. The specimen was collected at Neshoba, Mississippi, July 6, 1922, by J. G. Hallford, and received through the courtesy of Professor R. W. Harned.